

# WOULD USE BUILDINGS FOR AMUSEMENTS

CIVIC CLUB AT FIRST MEETING DISCUSSES HOW BETTER TO GRATIFY HUMAN DESIRE FOR FUN.

PAPER BY REV. FRALEY

Splendid Discussion of 'One of the Biggest and Livest Problems of the Time—A Story.'

The first meeting of the 'Civic club' was held Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boys on north Michigan street. About fifty members were present and enjoyed a profitable meeting.

Music by Miss McDowell and Miss Overmyer was interspersed in the program. At the close sherbet and waters were served. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson and Mr. and Mrs. Overmyer assisted in entertaining.

The subject was on public amusements and their influence on social conditions, and also as to whether or not our public buildings should be used more for the pleasure of the people of the community. The discussion was ably done by Rev. Mr. Fraley, who read a paper, and by Miss Southwick, who read a story, humorous and to the point, from Everybody's, entitled "Mothers To Men."

After stating his subject to mean recreation and play, to which everyone has a right, Rev. Mr. Fraley said:

On growing up, however, to years of wider observation, I did not have to look far until there came before me some very tragic pictures.

Picture number one was in my home town (Linden, Montgomery Co.) in the years of my early childhood. I remember quite well the comments, both in my father's family, and among the neighbors, mostly of pity or of condemnation. It was that a certain family, father and mother and several children, living in very poor circumstances, all went to the show in the County-seat town near by, and taking the feather beds from their feather beds and selling them in order to get the money with which to buy the tickets. My own feelings toward that family have since been modified as I have come to a clearer recognition of the "play-spirit" that prevails throughout all humanity.

Picture number two came before me when, as a youth, I made a trip to the city of Chicago. It was just a glimpse that I got of some of the congested quarters in the poorer sections of the city. The homes were not homes, as I understood the meaning of that word, and the attempts at play among the children that I saw would not have interested me when a child, and their only playground was but such as I would have shunned with utter contempt.

Catching another glimpse in later years of like conditions in the lower East Side, New York City, only confirmed my feelings of pity for the people who must lead so narrow and repressed an existence.

All of the people who must live thus, are like the people who are permitted to enjoy the open freedom of larger room, and who experience the pleasures of well-rounded life, in possessing similar faculties and cravings for life's enjoyments, except for the fact that these faculties are dwarfed, and the cravings stifled or perverted by the narrowness and the meagerness of their surroundings.

I feel that I should give as picture number three a scene like unto the first, witnessed one evening last week in the city of Plymouth. It was near ten o'clock, and I was standing with a friend, an elderly man, on a street corner for a few moments on my way home. He directed my attention to a little group that was passing by, father, mother, children on their way home.

My friend, who knew them well, remarked to me, "Do you see that? They're on their way home from the show, and next winter, as usual, that family will be on the county for support." Again, amidst other thoughts crowding my mind, I recognized the "play-spirit of humanity."

This, I thought, is a little part of life's great drama, and somewhat of it is tragedy.

It is indeed tragic, through someone's fault, ample provision is not made for the satisfaction of all that is natural to mankind, by which our race is to be crowned with well-

rected, well-rounded, complete living. It is a calamity, the results of which are indeed general, but are far more evident and telling in the great crowded centers of our population.

Workers in the Associated Charities find many distressing conditions, almost too sad to depict, and at these things, says Howard S. Brancher, Secretary of the Play-ground Association of America, "hunger, cold, less of shelter, and needless pain"—these are indeed tragedies, but they are not the greatest; they are surpassed, he says, by one great climax of tragedy, "that of dwarfed, unresponsive, starved, and joyless life." The former often deals with but externals, but the latter deals with the spirit itself. At the latter, the body is found living after the spirit is dead. "Lack of food, fuel, even the lack of a home, is no such tragedy as the lack of life."

This joyless, cheerless, purposeless existence is further depicted thus by Mr. Brancher: "p.110, Pub. Recreation Facilities")

Youthful philanthropists of all ages have lectured on the improvidence of the poor, and have told interesting stories of clothing, given for warmth, pawned for the price of a theatre ticket; of whole families, going to the circus when there was no bread for supper. One who knew what was in the hearts of men and understood their need spoke wisely when he said: 'Man shall not live by bread alone.' It is far more pathetic to find families whose only yearning is for bread, than it is to find families whose bread, money is paid for theatre tickets. When the yearning for pleasure has disappeared the spirit is dead, life has fled. It may be that hopelessness is better than vice, but it is easier for the social worker to deal with the 'love of pleasure gone wrong,' than with deadness.

"The lowest inferno is reached when the mother, who should be the inspiration of her children, by her daily routine of drudgery in caring for her thirteen children, toiling for them early and late, has so sapped her own energy that all her labor gives them nothing but a physical return, and they see her only as a machine, a thing like the rest of the furniture of the home, with a few added attributes, such as a motion. No Sundays, no holidays, no days off, no rest hours, until finally she realizes she is dead. It is especially tragic when the person is conscious that the life is dying, and yet seems unable to prevent it."

"It is said that a certain insect fastens itself upon the apple tree and draws its nourishment from the sap. When it has fastened itself upon the tree and has ceased to move about, part after part drops off from disuse until the insect has lost all power except that of reproduction and of drawing its food from the tree. It has thus come merely to exist. This is a true picture of some men and women, and represents one of the greatest tragedies known—existence which seems to have become purposeless."

And who is responsible for this case, given also by Mr. Brancher?—"For twenty years, I have worked at the same task in the shop," said a spiritless man in Portland, Maine, unable to procure work. "In the morning, he had gone to his labor, and bent his back to the day's toil. At night, he had returned tired to his home. He retired early, and he next morning awakened to repeat the monotony of the day previous. For him, there had been no dissipation, no religious ecstasy, only working, eating, sleeping, working, eating, sleeping. By making himself a piece of machinery he had made it impossible for him to preserve the elasticity which accompanies life. As a piece of machinery he began to show signs of wear. He was replaced. He had hardened into the mold into which he had allowed himself to be placed. He could not then chance himself except by miracle, and this he was not able to perform. 'What has been your recreation?' he was asked. 'My ten dollars a week was needed for my family,' was the reply. 'Who sinned, this man or society, or both—that his spirit became blind, that his play spirit died, that he was not kept fresh, strong, and vigorous by recreation of the right sort? The play spirit kept strong throughout life, presupposes that the child has been taught resourcefulness in play, and has learned how to turn his leisure time into advantage and power.'" (p.111, Pub. Rec. Faciel.)

We know the longings of the boy for a good time. Men who have known in their boyhood the depths of poverty and the cruelty of child-labor tell us that it was comparatively easy to live on scanty food, etc.

But the hardship lay in the fact that they had to work while other boys of their age were at play. To miss the childhood games is far worse than to go hungry and cold. It is said that the greatest cruelty of child-labor is not in the burden-bearing, but that the great hardship is in what is missed.

"As the vegetation of one area is stored in the earth to furnish fuel for another area, so the child's laughter later appears in the strength of manhood."

It is not alone the poor, that because of their poverty are deprived of their inalienable right to play, but we see that the rich also because of the wealth of their parents have

been kept from their opportunity for normal play. Both must be conscious of a one-sidedness in after life.

This is not a problem of any single class or age or condition. Among rich and poor, young and old alike, can the lack of the play-spirit be observed. Men who live without holidays or any recreation, women who at best lead but a treadmill existence come to take life without any joy, or buoyancy or hopefulness, and often do not recognize their own need of recreation, and are willing to work "twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, year after year." This may be the man highest up, who boasts that he has never taken a vacation. By this means, the volume of work may not be lessened, but the value has been substantially reduced.

The vitality of the individual is lessened, and the physical life diminished.

It is a sad story that is read but of the experience of the English people. When the cotton mills were multiplied over her land upon the invention of the cotton-gin and the power loom, England sent her children into her factories and mills, and even into her mines in large numbers, that she might become quickly rich. She forgot that in doing so, she was taxing in the heaviest way possible the men of the tomorrow. "The glitter of the gold won by her trade blinded England to the pallor of her people." Mills and money were multiplied at the cost of men. Decades followed decades, and in spite of laws to prevent physical ruin, the mighty nation heeded not the warning that was being unmistakably written down for her. "The factories and mills of England went on consuming her human machinery."

This is how England's warning came with emphasis:

"When England put her army into the field in the Crimean War in 1853, the minimum standard of height for her infantry was five feet six inches. Thirty years later, in 1883, the standard had been lowered to five feet three inches. In 1909 when the transports were filled with recruits for South Africa, another inch was pared off the height, and before the end of the campaign five feet in stockings passed muster."

Weight and girth of chest had decreased correspondingly. In the Boer War, fifty per cent of the London youths who offered themselves as recruits were rejected as unfit, even after the standards had been lowered. 8,000 out of 11,000 men examined in Manchester were rejected on account of lack of stamina or physical defect. "It was the stronger men from the British colonies that at last had to be called upon to decide that great conflict, against the sturdy Boers."

Outside the armies, whose demands are for great physical endurance, in all the various callings and professions and walks of life, few people are realizing in their lives the greatest amount of efficiency, and joy, and life-power. In the face of the great numerical development of our race, especially among the lower classes of society, thereby multiplying its evils, we must recognize and attempt to answer the need of an intensive development toward a complete and well-rounded life for all. Society's ways must be amended to be as wise as those of the farmer who makes the acres he has produced more, per acre, or as the builder who rears a five-story building, instead of spreading five one-story buildings over the larger space required.

Recreation of the right kind will also reduce immorality and crime, with the child, or youth, misdemeanor comes from energy misdirected or unguided, or leisure time improperly utilized.

For example, in Chicago on the west side, where formerly, children of foreigners, Italians, Slavs, etc., engaged in rough and tumble fights characterized by a good deal of race spirit, now basketball, swimming pools, and various play devices make them live up side by side, in hearty co-operation, or in friendly rivalry. The establishment of a playground and recreation center brought about this marvelous change. Now, they fight athletic battles, with an athletic director as the commander-in-chief having under his command, Germans, Jews, Poles, Hungarians, Scandinavians, Irish and Italians, all contending for the glory of their side, and the common glory of their neighborhood. This is easily also a strong "americanizing" force among these many foreigners.

Former Governor Hughes of New York declares the supervised playground to be the "fertile soil upon which to grow a higher type of citizenship. He has said,

"We want playgrounds in order that we may develop the sentiment of honor. In the playground, the boy learns without, any suggestion of rebellion against instruction, and precept and preaching. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to cheat him, and he is down on the boy that does not play fair. Thereby he maintains a standard which he must establish in the community, and particularly in our great cities. This is a safeguard of the country and the institutions of our government."

The social meaning of recreation and regulated play therefore touches the roots of our community life, strengthening vitality improving the individual, ennobling citizenship, directing proper social relations, and preventing crime.

II. The means of the accomplishment of the desired end have already been suggested. A further word may not be out of place.

1. Let me say here that I do not wish or intend remarks to apply only to the more congested districts in the large cities, for the problem of this paper most surely concerns not them alone. It is often easier to speak of the more remote in time or place. But what of life today, and right here in Plymouth?

Right here this evening, each one of us will distinctly remember how we got our "good start," and of how the succeeding years have unfolded to us happiness, and well-being, and treasure, and of how we have had each a good deal of fun after all, and have kept up hopes, and have built, it may be "better than we knew," and have witnessed the downfall of a thousand air-castles to their utter ruin, and have "kept on smiling."

It would interest me most of all just to stop this paper here forthwith and listen as to where and how you each took your recreation, and how you have "managed to keep up." A little bit of my own experience in early life is as follows: Hard work on my father's farm, with emphasis on the word "hard," as I have always remembered it, such as the country affords, the recreations by winter and by summer in the woods, the country school a mile distant, the playground, doing the chores morning and evening around the house and barnyard, and last and best of all in my memory are the minutes snatched from the rest periods and spent in my father's library. Let me pause here to record my firm belief that a well-built and generously endowed public library, with the various facilities that it could offer would stand foremost in Plymouth as a public recreative center. There are other things also that any community can and ought to do.

Various peoples have their play-festivals. Among the national holidays the French have their 14th of July, the Norwegians their day of Independence from Sweden, the 17th of May; The Swedes, their Old Germanic Mid-summer festival; The Germans have their turnfest, and saengerfest, the Bohemians, their sokol, or turnings; (And Plymouth its home-coming.)

You and I well recall our gala days, yes, "red-letter" days, Christmas times with their feasts and celebrations, Fourth of July and Old Settlers' picnics, and Sunday school and even political rallies.

Parents and children, and the whole population mingled together, and all we knew that we had a good time.

All such as these were the spontaneous expressions of joy and good feeling. These characteristics ought to dominate in all recreation and amusements, a natural expression of joy, and activity, extending to all the people, wholly unselfish, pure, and elevating.

And we well know that such manifestations as these are not arranged so as to employ what leisure moments we may have to spend, nor are they calculated to develop our energies that they may benefit us most.

I believe the time is fast approaching when our recreations and amusements shall be as carefully planned for as is now our education or our religion. Already the church is coming to recognize this. Our education al system is making provision for it. City, state, and national governments are fast making great outlays in this direction. And what can society, better afford to do than this? It is far cheaper than to punish crime. It is indeed far more profitable than to harbor criminals.

If rightly done, it will meet a ready response, and large returns. "Play is more attractive than vice." A playground built today, saves the building of a jail tomorrow. The juvenile court ought to be deserted for the public playground; and it will be if we give the boy a "chance at the game," and provide him some thing to do.

A playground and recreation center in the Stock yards district, Chicago has resulted in the juvenile delinquency being reduced one-half.

Public Amusements.

Again I say, and would emphasize, that public amusements should be of public interest. They must not be left to private enterprise. They must not be left to those who exploit them for commercial gain. I never feel that condemnation is quite honest or just, unless the one who offers it is at least willing to help provide something better.

In the condemnation of the wrong, however, and the suggesting and approval of that which is best, one may render good service.

I am not in favor of many of the commercialized amusements simply because of the results they have shown, and because of the expedients that it seems must be resorted to in order to "make it pay."

I stand here to utter a condemnation of the public dance hall. (I do not say here that I favor any dance) but the public dance hall I believe should be abolished and superceded by something better. If you say, "regulate it, I only reply, let's get something better to regulate than the mixed dance. I believe that a well-planned and directed recreative center would not miss it, if it were not included in the amusement program.

Sunday Shows.

It may be that our town, our moving picture shows do the best they

can, in order to pay out. But if society were to consider its best interests, it would not be to ask first, What will "pay out?"

No municipality would have to do it, either with a theatre or with moving pictures. Our own municipality would not put into its public library such trash as the "old-time yellow-back novel. It would not be fair to the children nor to any other patron for us to put them there. Neither is it right nor fair for any corporation or individual to parade before our youth this same trash in the more vivid moving picture.

No, let the commercialized amusement and recreation pass for the well-directed, municipal recreative center.

In New York, it has been seriously suggested that the famous Madison Square Gardens be turned into such a center.

In Columbus, O., there is a movement to make the public schools of greater service to their respective neighborhoods as social and recreation centers. This movement has, since its beginning in the fall of 1906, developed into a quite complete plan with many organized activities, under the directorship of Prof. E. S. Smith, formerly of Racine, Wisconsin. In its beginning, it was simply an agitation to open a school house as a social center. It has since developed, adding gradually one department after another until now there is provided in various school buildings throughout the city of Columbus the following: Physical culture classes for boys and girls, a club for boys, teams in basket ball, and base ball, a night school and lectures, concerts and entertainments for both adults and children. A gymnasium and large audience room holding many hundreds are provided.

This movement has the support of The Board of Education, Business Men's Association, the United Brotherhoods of the churches, members of the Board of Trade, the City Federation of Women's Clubs and various other organizations. The Board of Education grants the use of buildings and provides heat and light and the teachers and janitor for the night schools. Otherwise the money and workers have been provided by voluntary gifts.

III. The influences of such a system, physical, mental or educational, and spiritual, worked out to its best in any community would, it seems to me, produce incalculable good. In the largest, best sense also, we would be "ripening socially."

Seniors Elect Officers.

The Senior class of the High school met Monday afternoon and elected the following officers for the year:

President, Linnelle Schrock; Vice-president, Ruth Vinal; Secretary, Grace Stephenson; Treasurer, Ford Cressner; Sergeant of Arms, Conroy Eley.

The president and secretary held the same positions last year, while Miss Vinal served as treasurer during the Sophomore and Junior years. It was a hot and close race for treasurer between Schuyler Nolan and Ford Cressner, the latter winning out on the third ballot, while the former received the appointment of class athletic manager. It was also decided to hold the usual class parties on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. These are in charge of Ford Cressner, Merle Bosworth and Katherine Stevens and two Juniors not yet appointed.

It promises to be a big year for the class in every way.

BIRTHS

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cool of Sligo Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A girl was born Sunday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Helsel of West township.

A girl was born Sunday evening to Mr. and Mrs. James J. Woodfill. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lawrence are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Attend Reunion.

Geo. Baldwin of Valparaiso, J. A. Clemmens of Pierceon, H. H. Underwood and C. A. Fligor of Warsaw Wm. J. Bare of North Liberty and Ezra Finney of Plymouth left this morning for Culver where they will attend the annual reunion of the 48th Ind. Regiment.

Wagons Haul Students.

Four wagons haul the school children of Center township to school this year. John Green drives the wagon for Lyeurgus school, George Gerrard for Simons school, John Cramer for Denman school and Jesse Murgetroyd for the Grube school.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## LAPAZ.

Floyd Sheridan, who has been in North Dakota the past year, returned home Monday.

Enoch Kent of Chicago is visiting a few days with O. D. Harbaugh. H. D. Hallinger, formerly of this place left last week for Montana, where he will make his home in the hope of improving his health.

A union Sunday school meeting has been arranged by the North township Sunday schools to be held at Lapaz Sunday in the grove if the weather is fine, otherwise in the M. E. church. Everybody come and enjoy an all-day meeting. Bring your baskets—room for all.

Mrs. Isom Rector has returned home from an extended stay at Cassopolis, Mich.

Mrs. Mary Gordon of Mishawaka is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shaffer. Miss Lottie Logan and Miss Cleo Leed visited Hazel Davenport Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Clabaugh and daughters Nellie and Nettie returned Sunday from a week's visit in Chicago.

Arnet Fluke visited relatives in Mishawaka last week.

J. W. Hildebrand and Chas. Gontor are spending a few days in the wilds of Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Balslev moved into the rooms over the postoffice and assumed control of the telephone business.

Chas. Smith, who formerly conducted a store in Lakeville and now operates the Sheridan Hotel, opened a grocery store in the old Johnson building Monday.

Quite a number of Lapazites will do the rubbering act in Plymouth Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Danier Ramor has it that Earl Miller and Laura Snyder were married the other evening and the time is at hand to offer congratulations.

Lottie Logan, Zula Burger, Cleo Leed, Dick McCullough, Freda Burger, Fay Bessler, Dora Kaiser and J. W. Hildebrand attended the Lakeville Fair Saturday.

## STRINGER.

Elzie Trader returned from Kokomo Saturday, where he visited his brother, Berlie Price a few days of last week.

Frank Gross gave a dance at his place Saturday night, which was well attended and everyone reports a good time.

Mrs. Max Otto has returned from Montana where they moved last spring. They will live on his mother's farm in Starke county.

Noah Cox went to Plymouth last Wednesday.

C. R. Hagle made a business trip to Knox Monday of this week. Mrs. Wm. Bodamer was in Plymouth last Wednesday on business.

PREPARE FOR INSTALLATION.

Plymouth Presbyterians Will Hold Special Service On Wednesday Night, Sept. 27.

Rev. W. C. Logan returned Tuesday night from Lozanoport, near which place he attended a meeting of the Presbytery. The session arranged for the Installation Service for Mr. Logan at the Plymouth church on Wednesday night, Sept. 27.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of Rochester will preach the sermon; Rev. A. C. Ormond of Mishawaka will preside and give the charge to the minister. Rev. Mr. Gelston of Valparaiso will deliver the charge to the congregation. This is a public service and all are cordially invited to attend.

AGED COUPLE GET LICENSE TO MARRY.

Wednesday County Clerk issued a marriage license to Henry L. Huber of Lima, O., and Miss Sarah Wright of Argos, Mr. Huber is a widower, his wife having died. Here is a romance. In their youth Mr. Huber and Miss Wright were lovers and intended to marry. A quarrel estranged them and Huber married another girl, but his sweetheart never married. Now they are to wed in their old age; he is 76 and she 74. They left for Argos where the ceremony is to be performed.

Millinery Showing.

We are ready to show you our entire stock in the latest millinery. Also a fine line of hair goods. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. N. E. Campbell.  
d20-23 1w 113 W. Garro St.

THE TEACHERS OF WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

Trustee Middleton has selected the following teachers for Walnut township: No. 1, Nellie Rule; No. 2, Porter Hess; No. 3, Dellafay Wickizer; No. 4, Rolla Bunch; No. 5, Kathryn Garver; No. 7, Vernon Swihart; No. 9, Elmer Sullivan; No. 10, M. E. Kerr; No. 12, Jesse Diekey; No. 13, Herbert Shaffer.

All these schools started Monday except No. 1, where the teacher was sick. There is one wagon used in Walnut for transporting students, and it is driven by Leslie Middleton.

Westbound Trains Stop.

The 10:26 Pennsylvania train at night will stop at all points between Plymouth and Valparaiso Sept. 21-22 and 23, for the Plymouth Home Coming.

## R. L. BORDEN.

Opposition Leader in Canada Who is Fighting Reciprocity.



## FOR TARRING PROSECUTION

Five States Contribute to the Attacks Kansas Teacher Fund.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 20.—Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Missouri politicians sent contributions to Secretary Coburn to assist in the prosecution of the persons who tarred Miss Mary Chamberlain, a Shady Bend school teacher, last month.

Secretary Coburn was the first to contribute to such a fund. Since then he has been receiving small contributions.

## THE BASEBALL FIELD

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W. L. Pct.	W. L. Pct.	
N. Y.	84 46 .64	St. L.	71 63 .53
Chi.	80 54 .59	Cin.	61 77 .44
Pitts.	80 59 .57	Brook.	54 78 .40
Phil.	73 60 .54	Bos.	54 79 .40

	R. H. E.
At St. Louis	.012220040-12 17 3
Boston	.000000340-12 22 2
St. Louis	.000000340-12 22 2
Perdue, Pfeiffer, Donnelly and Kling; Golden, Woodburn and Wingo.	
Second game.	
Called off to let teams catch train.	
At Chicago	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	.100001000-2 7 0
Chicago	.000000000-9 1 1
Burns and Carter; McIntyre and Archer.	
At Pittsburgh	R. H. E.
New York	.111000000-3 7 1
Pittsburg	.000000001-1 4 1
Ames and Meyers; Leifield, Gardner, Simon and Gibson.	
At Cincinnati	R. H. E.
Brooklyn	.400000003-7 14 1
Cincinnati	.000130010-5 9 1
Steele, Rucker, Ragon and Bergen; Compton, Gasper, Smith and Clarke.	

## TWIN LAKES.

Mrs. Ross Nichols and daughter, Ruth spent a couple of days last week in Plymouth the guests of Mrs. Bert Frank.

Mrs. Morris Agler of Plymouth is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. McFarlin, while Mrs. Agler is in Ohio.

Our school opened last Monday with 20 pupils and Miss Rose Kyser as teacher.

J. W. Nichols spent the first of the week in South Bend on business. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meade are the proud parents of a fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Frank and daughter Ruth were the guests of the Nichols family Sunday.

Mrs. Wilson Winino spent a few days with friends at Lakeville and Nutwood last week.

## CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

THE TEACHERS OF TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

The teachers of Tippecanoe township have been chosen by Trustee Beck as follows: No. 1, Milo McCormick; No. 3, Oliver F. Waggoner; No. 4, Wilfred Harley; No. 5, Roy Parsons; No. 7, Jno. F. Laird; No. 9, Eva Harrington; Tippecanoe High school, S. A. Laird; Grammar ward, Erwin Fites; Primary, Vesta Ward; No. 11, Mary Atha.

There is one wagon in this township driven by Andrew Eisinger.

## DR. COX'S Barbed Wire LINIMENT

GUARANTEED to heal without leaving a blemish, or MONEY REFUNDED. 50c and \$1.00 sizes for fresh wounds, old sores, sore backs and shoulders, burns and bruises. 25c size for Family Use.

DR. COX'S PAINLESS ELIXIR is painless and guaranteed to cure Sprain, Rheumatism, Curb, Swelling, Spinal, Puff, or any enlargement of bone or muscle, or money refunded. Price 50c. FOR SALE BY